

# THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 12. NO. 23.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1894.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Ed. Longton is in Duluth this week on business.

Creamery butter at Langdon's, only 15 cents per pound.

J. E. Jackson and wife spent Sunday at Tomahawk Lake.

Langdon sells Q. P. Soap, the best family soap in the land.

Henry O'Connor was at Hurley last Tuesday afternoon.

Best dairy butter 15 cents per pound by the tub, at Langdon's.

Geo. Clayton spent Sunday at Wausau with his family.

John Binder was in Chicago the first of the week on business.

Ice cream and ice cream soda at Rhinelander Bakery.

W. H. Brown had a slight relapse yesterday but is improved again today.

Peter Berard, one of Merrill's substantial citizens, was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. W. C. Ogden and son returned from their visit to Waupaca county Monday.

Emil Cuenin and Le Lago have proved up on their homesteads during past week.

Mrs. John Edwards is visiting her son Ben and family. She arrived Sunday morning.

Geo. Joseph repairs guns and bicycles at Cory & Mack's store opposite city hotel.

Will Leininger is attending the state convention of Catholic Knights this week at Oshkosh.

Mrs. Elmer Case and child, of Chicago, are visiting with the family of R. F. Edwards this week.

W. E. Ashton and family spent a few days last week at Tomahawk Lake, camping and fishing.

Specialties on Saturday at Rhinelander Bakery: Lemon Pies, Macaroons and English currant loaves.

F. D. Verran, of this city, is the patentee of an automatic car brake, which promises to be a success.

If you want the best flour in the market go to Langdon's and get a sack of the Duluth Imperial patent.

A small blaze on the roof of Clayton's mill called out the fire department Saturday. No damage of any extent was done.

Small in size, great in results: DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Best pill for constipation, best for sick headache, best for sour stomach. J. J. Reardon & Co.

Interest in Jumbo Park's early morning races seem to increase rather than diminish. Some of the local steppers are showing a great deal of improvement.

"There is no salve for every wound." We refer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures burns, bruises, cuts, indolent sores, as a local application in the nostrils it cures catarrh, and always removes piles. J. J. Reardon & Co.

The service at Union church next Sunday morning will be of special interest to working men. Rev. J. H. Chandler, the pastor, will speak on "Paul's Message to the Artisans of America." At the evening service the topic will be "Why are we not Happy."

M. Langdon is prepared to sell you groceries of all kinds at the lowest possible price for cash. His stock is fresh and all first-class. He pays cash for his goods, and gives his customers the benefit of the discounts obtained by so doing. A call at his store will convince you that you can save money by buying your groceries at Langdon's.

A Salvation Army captain delivered a short address at the Congregational church last Sunday evening. His remarks were forcible and seemed to carry conviction with them to more than a few of the congregation. He was honest in his convictions and the minister, in closing, paid the Salvationists a tribute which the Captain no doubt appreciated.

W. H. Nelson, who is in the drug business in Kingville, Mo., has so much confidence in Chamberlain's Colic, cholera and diarrhea remedy that he warrants every bottle and offers to refund the money to any customer who is not satisfied after using it. Mr. Nelson takes no risk in doing this because the remedy is a certain cure for the diseases for which it is intended and he knows it. It is for sale by the Palace Drug Co.

A. W. Brown and wife left for Milwaukee this noon.

White clover honey, 15 cents, at Martin & Co.'s.

Mrs. J. B. Schell is visiting relatives at Big Rapids, Mich.

Johnny Smeaton, of Minocqua, Was in the city yesterday.

Walt Johnson has gone to Colorado for a month's pleasure trip.

Tommy Walsh was down from Eagle on business last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Browne left for Minneapolis last evening.

Fred Barnes is at work at Verran's furniture store this week.

Attorney Niles Coleman, of Eagle River, was in the city this week.

Leander Choate and family are spending the week at Tomahawk Lake.

A good big roomy house, in a good location for taking boarders can be bought on reasonable terms. Inquire at this office.

W. W. Edwards and wife of Chicago, arrived in the city Sunday morning. They will remain about two weeks.

Dr. W. Towns, the renowned specialist, will visit Rhinelander again July 18, 19 and 20. Office at Fuller House.

M. H. Greenly and his excellent family will leave many friends here who regret their departure. They move to Minneapolis this week.

All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for scalds, burns, bruises skin afflictions and piles. J. J. Reardon & Co.

E. D. Brown has purchased lots on the corner of Oneida avenue and Frederick street, upon which he will build a fine residence this summer.

The Swedish Lutheran Church will be dedicated July 31. Rev. L. A. Johnston, of Rockford, president of the Illinois conference, will officiate.

No griping, no nausea, no pain, when DeWitt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small pill. Safe pill. Best pill. J. J. Reardon & Co.

The Junior Epworth League will give an ice cream social in the parlors of the Methodist church next Wednesday evening, July 25th. All are invited.

It's all the same, a slight cold, congested lungs or severe cough. One Minute Cough Cure banishes them. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co.

The Atlas Lumber Co. made a presentation of a check for \$50.00 to the fire department last Monday, in consideration of the excellent services they performed at the yard fire last week.

Not one minute elapses between the taking of One Minute Cough Cure and relief. Why shouldn't people take One Minute Cough Cure? They should. They do. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co.

D. H. Vaughan and family have decided to become permanent residents of this city—for all of which we are glad. He has purchased the Greenly house on Pelham street, and will occupy it.

It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as anything else. It's easier to cure a severe cold or cough with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cough Cure. Better medicine, better result; better try it. Sold by J. J. Reardon & Co.

J. B. Powell, of Milwaukee, Supreme Prince of the Grand Order of the Orient was here last week and established a Temple. The order is really the shrine degenerate in the Knights of Pythias, and has no connection with the old time Orient. The following officers were chosen for the local temple:

Venerable Shiek.—J. G. Squier, Royal Vizer.—H. H. Raymond, Grand Emir.—H. H. Walker, High Menial.—F. C. Ulrich, Secretary.—E. C. Sturtevant, Treasurer.—H. W. Shaefer, Low Menial.—G. W. Bishop, Sahib.—S. H. Schreiber.

A horse kicked H. S. Shaefer, of the Freeman House, Middlebury, N. Y., on the knee, which laid him up. Ibed and caressed the knee joint to become still. A friend recommended him to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm which he did, and in two days was able to be around. Mr. Shaefer has recommended it to many others and says it is excellent for any kind of bruise or sprain. The same remedy is also famous for its cure of rheumatism. For sale by the Palace Drug Co.

Berries cheap for canning at Martin & Co.'s.

County Treasurer Holland was at Eagle River yesterday.

John Woodcock, of Tomahawk, was in the city Monday.

F. D. Verran goes to Michigan this week for a visit to his family.

A Republican county committee will be chosen to-morrow evening.

Soda water and milk shake at Rhinelander Bakery.

Archie Sievwright left Sunday night for a trip to Southern Wisconsin.

Prescott Calkins was at Tomahawk Tuesday serving some visitors.

A large number of Rhinelander people spent Sunday at Tomahawk Lake.

Fresh dairy butter can now be had at Martin & Co.'s, very cheap for cash.

Arthur Tailor made a business trip to Minocqua and Woodruff last Monday.

Rev. C. A. Rosander attended mission meeting at Phillips and Sherman last week.

O. D. Vanduzen and Attorney Green, of Prentice, were in the city last Friday.

Miss Frankie Lloyd, of Milwaukee, is visiting her father, M. W. Lloyd, in this city this week.

Paul Browne, S. S. Miller and A. W. Shelton were at Wausau last week on legal business.

Capt. J. D. Womer was up from Wausau yesterday looking after some business interests.

WANTED—Second-hand 19 or 12 horsepower steam boiler. Enquire at Mold Steam Laundry.

Editor Sherwood, of the Eagle River Democrat, spent a couple of this week's days at Rhinelander.

Headache is the direct result of indigestion, and stomach disorders. Remedy these by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers and your headache disappears. The favorite little pill everywhere. J. J. Reardon & Co.

The service at Union Congregational Church next Sunday morning will be of special interest to working men. Rev. J. H. Chandler, the pastor, will speak on "Paul's Message to the Artisans of America." At the evening service the topic will be "Why are we not Happy?"

For instance, Mrs. Chas. Rogers, of Bay City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, giving instant relief. It's a wonderfully good salve for burns, bruises, sores, and a sure cure for piles. J. J. Reardon & Co.

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The County Convention.

Eighteen of the nineteen delegates elected attended the county convention held in the court house last Friday evening. Chairman Peers called it to order at 8 o'clock and the organization was perfected by the election J. W. McCormick chairman and John W. Ferdon secretary. A credentials committee went through the formality of looking over the caucus reports and a committee was then appointed to suggest names of delegates for the Congressional and State conventions. After some time spent in committee room they reported the names of A. W. Brown, J. W. McCormick and G. H. Clark as Congressional, and G. W. Bishop and W. L. Beers as State delegates. A majority of the committee, A. W. Brown and F. T. Coon signed the report and C. C. Yawkey dissented, asking that the state delegates be elected and that the Congressional voted upon separately. The committee report was adopted however. The question of a new county committee was discussed and after G. W. Bishop had been elected county chairman a committee of five was appointed to confer and name a county committee.

In another column is an article from the Minocqua Times bringing out the name of C. C. Yawkey, of this county, for member of the Assembly. He is a gentleman to whom the Republicans of this county will give earnest support. No better man could be named, and we are glad to learn that he will be a candidate. More will be said of him later.

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Monona Lake Assembly, Madison, Wis.

For the above occasion the North-Western Line will, from July 20th to August 2d, inclusive, sell excursion tickets to Madison and return at reduced rates; tickets good for return passage until August 1, 1894, inclusive.

For tickets and full information apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western Ry.

For sale at the Palace Drug Store, Rhinelander, Wis.

For first-class work in painting, decorating, paper-hanging and calicoing see Schell, the painter, Geo. Jenkinson & Son's Hardware store.

Lay Sermon.

"It was not merely that he painted a picture, but he BELIEVED WHAT HE PAINTED."

—BERTIE HARVEY.

It sometimes happens that persons with little genius and less inspiration strike the mystic cords of existence and reveal the key note of success. The author of our text is an illustration.

In a few words she has woven a wizard's spell which reveals the true philosophy of life. The subject of one of her short stories, "The Painter and his Picture," is a painter whose pictures are wrought from themes furnished by Holy Writ. He is

phenomenally successful in reproducing the love, the pathos, the sorrow embodied in bible stories and characters, and under his magic touch the figures upon the canvas become almost living impersonations.

This power did not lie singly in the possession of genius, except so far as faith may be an element of genius.

"It was not merely that he painted a picture but he BELIEVED WHAT HE PAINTED." His success was co-existent with that sublime faith in the truth of his subject; but when, under the influence of materialists who taught him that his beliefs were unmanly and his field of vision narrow, he lost that faith and ceased to believe what he painted," success forsakes him, and his pictures no longer expressed the infinite passion of the sacred writings.

A pleasant picnic last Friday afternoon—two busses filled with young ladies and gentlemen invited guests of the girls of the "Symposium"—

drove out of the city for a picnic on the "evergreen shores" of Lake Julia. The short drive was very enjoyable and there were many willing hands to help unload the baskets of dainties.

After a couple of hours of boating, strolling and visiting supper was served and no nicer supper ever was spread before hungry boys. They seemed to appreciate the treat and were loud in their praises of the "dear girls."

The afternoon's enjoyment was made complete by an old-fashioned low-key dance. In the evening, an old building that might furnish shelter to either man or beast, was converted into a hall for dancing.

Music had been provided and the floor waxed, which, by the way, had an incline of several degrees. The moon light streamed in through the roof, giving support to the one lone lamp.

Every one was in the best of spirits and a gayer or happier crowd never joined hands and circled to the left. The busses were ordered for 10:30 p.m. and it was with some reluctance they turned their backs upon the gay retreat.

There was an occasional mosquito to promote the exercises on the way home. The out-of-towners of the party were Miss Huntington, the Misses May and Helen Brown, Miss O'Connor, Miss Reed and Miss Vaughn, and all were unanimous in the one thought, that they had a picnic indeed.

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## The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

### CONGRESSIONAL REGULAR SESSION.

On the 1st the naval appropriation bill was passed in the senate. Senator Peffer introduced a resolution providing for government control of railways and mines; that wages of employees be regulated by law and paid promptly in money; and that all revenues of the government be raised by taxes on real estate.... District of Columbia affairs occupied the attention of the house. A bill for an equalization of real estate values was passed.

In the senate on the 10th the railroad strike was discussed and speeches were made in condemnation of riotous movements and anarchistic sentiments. The post office appropriation bill and the Utah statehood bill were passed.... In the house the bill opening for settlement the Uncompahgre and Uintah reservations in Utah was passed. It adds \$3,000,000 to the public domain.

On the 11th the senate adopted Senator Daniel's resolution condemning the course of the president in the railway strike and denouncing as treason the acts of the men who were practically levying war against the United States. An amendment favoring arbitration was defeated by a vote of 31 to 22. The diplomatic and consular, the invalid pension and the military academy appropriation bills were passed.... In the house the land grant forfeiture bill was passed. The measure will restore 3,000,000 acres to the public domain.

In the senate the army and the fortification appropriation bills were passed on the 11th and some progress was made on the river and harbor bill.... In the house the senate amendments to the bill for the admission of Utah as a state were agreed to. This passes the bill and it goes to the president.

On the 12th the river and harbor appropriation bill and a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Dubuque, Ia., were passed in the senate.... In the house the report of the conference on the pension appropriation bill was agreed to. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

### DOMESTIC.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN SOVEREIGN of the Knights of Labor has telegraphed an appeal to the members of his organization in America imploring them to cease work immediately and to refuse to return to their places until the present railway strike has been settled. In Chicago it was thought that many trade unions would heed the appeal.

BARTHOLOMEW SHEA, who killed Robert Ross in an election-day riot at Troy, N.Y., has been condemned to death by electricity during the week of August 21.

Escorted by a troop of cavalry, a company of infantry and a phalanx of police the first meat train in many days pulled out of the stockyards in Chicago.

Nearly 200 new money order post offices have been established in the United States.

JAMES DAKE, of Anderson, Ind., ended an unhappy married life by fatally shooting his wife and blowing out his own brains.

REGULAR soldiers fired on rioters at Spring Valley, Ill., killing two, and two others were wounded in conflicts with deputies.

GEORGE GEAR, 13 years of age, and Frank Shortz, 14 years old, while bathing in the river at Osawatomie, Kan., got beyond their depth and were drowned.

In a race war at Harrisburg, Ark., several negroes were killed.

The entire business portion of St. Clairsville, O., was wiped out by fire.

The steam barge Myrtie M. Ross was burned at South Haven, Mich., and Frank Smith, son of the owner of the vessel, and Charles Concell, engineer, were fatally burned.

The Equitable Mortgage company of New York, which failed with liabilities of \$16,000,000, will shortly be reorganized.

WILLIAM WHIST, a wealthy farmer, aged 45 years, shot and killed his wife at Whitesburg, Ky., and then suicided by blowing the top of his head off. No cause was known.

A SOUTHERN PACIFIC train was wrecked on a trestle near Sacramento; strikers or their sympathizers and three regular soldiers and the engineer were killed.

The village of White Bear, Minn., was visited by an incendiary fire that nearly wiped out the business part of the town.

GOVERNMENT attorneys in Washington were said to be preparing to prosecute President Debs, of the American Railway union, on the charge of treason.

THE village of Rowley, Ia., was almost entirely consumed by fire.

P. C. Harston, aged 55 years, the millionaire vice-president of the National Lizard Oil company, shot himself in a hotel in Chicago because of financial troubles.

GEO. S. W. FREDON, of Greenville, secretary-treasurer of the Mississippi levee board, was said to be short in his accounts upward of \$24,000.

The large sawmill of the Helrich Lumber and Manufacturing company at Evansville, Ind., was destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000.

FURNITURE of the city directory for 1894, which was being distributed, estimated Cincinnati's population at 1,625,000 persons.

THE was marked improvement in the general strike situation in Chicago on the 12th. The railroad companies were running trains on all main lines and branches on time, the passenger service having been completely resumed and many freight trains moving. Railway officials reported that they had applications for work beyond the vacancies to be filled. Very little disturbance of any kind was noted and there was nothing of the nature of riot or disorder to call for action by the federal troops, the militia, or the deputy marshals. Reports from other points showed a general resumption of traffic, both passenger and freight, by all lines.

WILLIAM SCOTT, a wealthy young man, cut the throat of Western II. Thomas, a prominent man of Anderson, Ind., at Brighton Beach, a resort near Indianapolis.

The chemical works at Carteret, N.J., were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$500,000.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, it was said, would appoint a committee to inquire into the railway strike and recommend methods for settling it.

MIKE STAPLETON, aged 30 years, committed suicide at Lenoir, N.C., by drinking seventeen bottles of Jamaica ginger.

RAILROAD managers report an unusually large corn crop everywhere. It will require two years to move it to market.

AT New Haven, Conn., Frank A. Dame, a palmer, shot Miss Mary G. Perry because she refused to marry him and then killed himself.

Chicago workmen were slow to respond to the order for a general strike, less than 16,000 in all having quit work.

At Asbury Park, N.J., the National Educational association elected Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, professor of philosophy in Columbia college, as president.

ARIZONA miners near Unlontown, Pa., threatened to kill the imported negro laborers and a general uprising was feared.

The cost to the United States of putting down the railway strike in the west was estimated by government officials at fully \$1,000,000.

L. R. ALEXANDER & Co., commission merchants in New York, failed, with liabilities of \$200,000 and assets of \$30,000 less.

THE Evangelical denominations were represented in the Christian Endeavor convention in Cleveland, O. The attendance was very large.

It was estimated that thousands of acres of grain in Minnesota and the Dakotas had been ruined by excessive heat.

In a collision of freight trains near Chicago two deputy United States marshals were killed and two others seriously hurt.

FIRE almost entirely destroyed the village of Elton, an Ohio town of 600 inhabitants. Eighty buildings were burned.

THERE were 237 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 13th, against 161 the week previous and 334 in the corresponding time in 1893.

THE Great Northern Express company was robbed of \$11,600 at Wicken, Mont.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 13th aggregated the \$53,345,771, against \$52,506,057 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was 11.7.

THE Kentucky state treasury was announced to be bankrupt and payment was refused on all warrants.

STRIKING miners ditched a Big Four express train at Fontanet, Ind., where by two men were killed and four badly injured.

An investigation showed that the auditor of Ottawa county, O., had collected \$29,000 in illegal fees within two years.

PATRICK ERNEST PARDEDEGART was hanged in Chicago for the murder of Carter H. Harrison on the night of October 29 last; Tom and Calvin Corley, brothers, who slew a Jewish peddler, were hanged at Louisville, N.C.; Richard Pierce, a wife murderer, paid the extreme penalty at Cape May, N.J.; Jim Galloway and Joe Woodley, who killed Ed Grant, were executed at Montgomery, Ala.; Robert A. Anderson was hanged at Livingston, Mont., for murdering Emanuel Fleming, and John H. Jones was hanged at Fort Benton, Mont., for the murder of Ole Lilledall.

Hannett and Arthur Budd, young sons of J. J. Budd, were drowned while swimming in the river at Burlington, Ia.

THE executive committee of the American Federation of Labor and the representatives of other national organizations in session in Chicago decided against ordering a general strike in support of the American Railway union. The conference also decided against local sympathetic strikes by the trades unions, and requested the members of the organizations already out to return to their places.

GEORGE M. PRIXMAS made public a statement in New York in which he explained his refusal to arbitrate difficulties with his employer. He said he was running his shop at a loss and merely for the benefit of his men, and because they were refused more money they struck.

E. V. Dens, president of the American Railway union, addressed to the General Managers' association in Chicago a proposition that he could declare the strike off if the roads would take back into their employ the men on strike, except those who engaged in violations of the law. The railway management decided that as they had never recognized Debs they could not take any notice of his communication. They also announced that they would manage their properties hereafter independent of labor unions.

THIRTEEN men, including an alderman and superintendent of the waterworks, were arrested at Ladd, Ill., for conspiracy and burglary.

NEW BERLIX, a thrifty Illinois village, was almost destroyed by fire, which was attributed to burglars.

AGITATOR PHILAX, who interfered with trains at Cincinnati, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by a federal judge.

WILLIAM EUGENE V. DEBS, president of the A. F. U. W., was seen at the Retzer house the 16th, he expressed himself as being still in hopes of winning the strike. "We have by no means conceded that the strike is lost at Chicago," said Debs. "The men who are out here are still enthusiastic, and from what I can addressing several thousand of them Sunday, I am satisfied that the cause is not lost."

A party of striking miners and their sympathizers, armed with Winchester rifles, fired upon negroes who had taken their places as they were quitting work the evening of the 16th. Several were killed and wounded on both sides.

THE lower house of congress the 16th adopted a strong resolution approving the president's course during the strike.

IT was passed without division, the minority not being strong enough to get the yeas and nays.

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MINNESOTA populists in session at Minneapolis nominated S. M. Owen for governor. The platform demands the enforcement of anti-trust law and the enactment of new anti-monopoly laws, and extends sympathy to organized labor in its present struggle.

KENNER NELSON was renominated for governor by Minnesota republicans in convention at St. Paul. The platform favors the protective tariff, endorses bimetallism and urges the restoration of silver as money, opposes all trusts and combinations seeking to control or unduly enhance the price of commodities, favors the settlement of labor troubles by arbitration, opposes pauper immigration and favors liberal pensions to veterans.

CONGRESSIONAL nominations were made as follows: Illinois, Sixteenth district, Gen. John L. Hiniker (rep.); Indiana, Eighth district, M. C. Rankin (pop.). Missouri, First district, C. N. Clark (rep.). Kansas, Second district, L. O. Miller (rep.). Ohio, Fourth district, Joseph White (pop.). Kentucky, Tenth district, William Beckner (dem.). Pennsylvania, Twenty-sixth district, J. C. Sibley (rep.) renominated.

THE Evangelical denominations were represented in the Christian Endeavor convention in Cleveland, O. The attendance was very large.

It was estimated that thousands of acres of grain in Minnesota and the Dakotas had been ruined by excessive heat.

COL. V. W. WARNER, of Clinton, was nominated for congress by the republicans of the Thirteenth Illinois district.

THE prohibitionists in state convention at Weirs, N. H., nominated Rev. D. C. Knowles, treasurer of Tilton seminary, for governor, and Dr. Edgar L. Carr, of Pittsfield, and David Head, of Milford, for congress.

FOREIGN.

SIXTY persons were drowned by the sinking of the passenger steamer Vladimir in a collision of the Crimea.

THE town of Ilujan, Russia, was completely destroyed by fire. Three hundred and seventy-five houses were burned.

THREE damage to property was done by two earthquake shocks in Constantinople and fifty or more persons were killed.

THE entire press of Germany, without party distinction, regards the railroad war as being disastrous to the future of the United States.

FOUR more shocks of earthquake were felt in Constantinople and vicinity. Hundreds of persons were killed by falling buildings.

IN a collision near Odessa between the steamer Vladimir and the Italian steamer Columbia 100 passengers of the Vladimir lost their lives.

THE Palais d'Ete theater, recently opened in Brussels, was destroyed by fire, the loss being 1,600,000 francs.

MISS MARIE SCHNEIDER, daughter of an American millionaire, was married to Count Pompeo Pieri at Rome.

TWENTY Spanish fishing boats out during a recent storm were missing, and seventeen men were known to have perished.

FEARS were entertained that Explorer Wellman and his polar expedition party had been lost in the ice above Spitzbergen.

LATER.

AN explosion.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A collision attached to a Hotelkiss gun in charge of Battery F, Second artillery, exploded at 12 o'clock yesterday at the corner of Grand and Oakwood boulevards. Three men were killed and 12 were injured.

THE dead and injured were taken in charge by the soldiers and access to the scene of the accident was cut off while the surgeons were attending the injured.

THE cause of the explosion is not positively known. It is supposed that a fuse worked loose from one of the cartridges and the powder ignited between the brass shells in the caisson ignited and exploded the mass. The list of killed is: Artilleryman Donovan, battery F, Second artillery; Artilleryman J. Doyle, battery F, Second artillery.



# J. Segerst

Dealer in

Watch  
Jewel  
Diam.  
Clock:  
Five W.

## E. G. SQU

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Watches, Cloc

Repairing and Engraving.

Carry a full stock of the best make  
gold and silver cases at

Store in Fauns' Block.



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AUTH. Mavourneen, and he'd need to look sad and worn then; for isn't it just breaking his heart his river-

ence is his brother's disappearance?"

"Och, now, see that!" exclaimed the younger of the two women, "and it's months since his brother that he loved so started from this."

"This" being a remote village in the west of Ireland, and the two old women had met by chance at the church-yard gate one Friday evening, just about the time Father O'Brien would be going to the confessional in the church, ready to hear and minister to the spiritual needs of the little flock.

For this purpose the good priest was always to be found in the right place after vespers on Fridays, and now even as the two dames stood Father Patrick came up from his cottage hard by. He was a tall, powerful man, about five and forty, good-looking, with a face at once kind, shrewd and resolute—not the man to be easily fooled or gainsaid—who could be the "Church militant" as well as the "Church spiritual" when the cause of right required it.

He looked very grave and sorrowful, for his heart was heavy enough, and when old Kathleen Macarthy asked anxiously "if his reverence had heard any news from Master Terence?" he shook his head sadly.

"No, Katie, I can't make it out at all, and miserably anxious and troubled I am. He must be ill or something have happened to him. He promised to write from Dublin to give me his address, and even if he did not get employment at once, sure and it's not waiting for that he would be I'm thinking—but for two long months! Now I must go."

Still that was a possible solution, though not one to draw much comfort from.

But a minute after those words he had passed into the church, and entered his side of the confessional with its partitions and grating between priest and penitent. Once within that sanctum the man was put aside—it was the priest only who sat there "in patience possessing his soul." Sometimes there would be a good many penitents, at other times very few in the whole two hours allotted, and this evening there were not many—only four at first, who followed each other by turns, as usual. Then there was a gap of time before one more, the last, as it proved, entered the confessional—a man's step and a man's deep voice that spoke on the other side of the grating.

Then there came a half hour which to the confessor was surely as a thousand years of purgatory!" "Yes.

Patrick O'Brien got back to his cottage, to his own little room, and flung himself to his knees in a passion of horror and agony that tore body and soul from head to foot. Was that last half hour a hideous dream or a still more hideous reality of revenge and crime wrought by the blasphemy of a confession that was none of penitence, but a mockery, a deliberate refinement of revenge against himself, for an act three years ago that had been his duty—the giving of evidence that had sent to prison a ruffian, whose attempted deed of dastardly violence deserved in truth a pistol bullet even more than four walls?

That was all reality enough to the memory of the tortured man who knelt with arms flung out over the pallet bed, and head bowed on them. He had at once recognised the rough

voice of Donovan Rorke, as with simulated anguish and penitence he confessed himself as a murderer; the victim was a man who he had waylaid one evening at a certain place, and shot him in the back, then thrown the dead man and weapon into a deep, dry well overgrown by thick bushes, of which the assassin knew. His motive was revenge, which he had nursed for three years, and killed this man because that he found out would best have it out of the spalpeen he hated, since this one loved the dead man—there Rorke had paused, and the priest, with blood growing ice-cold in an awful suspicion, was creeping over him, asked sternly where was the scene of the crime? who was the murdered man? Then there had come a low, fearing laugh through the grating.

"Sure thim, your reverence's own brother, Terence! and now ye know it, but under the seal of confession, father, so ye can't inform on me."

Too true was the maddening taunt—too perfect and secure the cruelly devilish revenge, and well both murderer and priest knew that the former must go free for all the latter could do; the canon is absolute—the sacred seal inviolate of that told to the priest in confession, and the assassin of Terence O'Brien must go free in the full knowledge of the living brother—which was the very revenge Rorke meant, and now gloated over. He had not told the whereabouts of the crime either, lest possibly some clue might be got from that.

It might possibly, the priest thought, when he could think at all calmly—be open to question whether canonically such a confession, made not in penitence but aroused in reverence, a blasphemy of the sacrament surely, was a true confession at all, but that of course only his ecclesiastical superiors could consider, and even then how was a poor parish priest buried in a remote district to get at such distances very quickly? Meanwhile the man could escape.

But Rorke did not leave the village at once—not he; he hung about just for the devilish pleasure of constantly throwing himself in the priest's way, with a leer and grin of low triumph, and after a mocking "top o' the morning to your reverence, sure it'll ill ye're looking."

Father O'Brien, stern and pale, never took the slightest notice of the fellow, who was more often at the whisky shop than anywhere else; and looked upon askance by most of the villagers as rather a hang-dog spaleen—a stranger to whom no one took.

Two or three weeks from that terrible Friday passed in this way, and then one afternoon a farmer at a distance sent for Father Patrick to come over—his son was very ill. Of course, the priest went at once, borrowing from one of his flock who actually possessed such riches, an old bat, strong mare, and little low built cart, a primitive equipage boasting even for the reins only two very long pieces of rope which coiled down in the cart.

"I mayn't be back to-night, Norah," Father Patrick told the old dame who waited on him, and off he drove with the small boy who had brought the message. Nor was the good priest back that night, for the farmer would not hear of it, and it was not till the next morning, therefore, that Father O'Brien started off again for a jog-trot home over fifteen miles of rough roads—so called by courtesy-tracks, our American cousins would have more correctly termed them, for most of the way."

"We'll go round by the cross-roads, acusla macree," said Father Patrick, stooping forwards to pat the mare. "It's a trifle longer, but it's better road, and when we're there we're only five miles from home, honey."

The old mare doubtless quite understood, and jogged on contentedly enough, till presently the cross-roads, in a scattered sort of woodings, were reached. The priest pulled up where the four roads met, and got down.

"Sure, Aileen, it's a rest and a bit of grass that ye'll have here," said he. "There it is, old bone, as fresh as a daisy, bedad."

Whilst he was talking to the mare, a rough head, guiltless of even a "corner," was lifted from behind a mass

of underwood, just beyond the roadside, towards which the priest's back was turned, as he stood nearly in the center of the cross-roads; then a man's figure reared itself up, moving forwards, an evil leer on the fellow's coarse face, as the other, hearing footsteps, turned quickly to see Donovan Rorke before him.

"He-he—he; the top o' the morning to yer reverence!" said he, grinning, just enough "on" to be a trifle off his guard in the gloating insolence of his brutal triumph.

If in that very moment the priest's blood and heart turned with a sudden, fierce passion that almost mastered him in the maddened impulse to crush the life out of the wretch before him—his brother's murderer—who dare blame him? Surely Heaven itself would count such wrath with the "anger that sins not." But he did keep self-mastery, and made neither answer nor movement, though neither teeth were set, and those handsome Irish gray eyes steadily, if slowly, bore down the

insolent stare of the vengeful assassin before him. This calm dignity, that disdained to show even the loathing, incensed the brutal animal nature that thirsted for some sign of the torture it so gloated over inflicting. Rorke had taken just enough whisky to be incautious, and over-confident altogether, and was, besides, too ignorant to see the vital antithesis of their mutual position of to-day and that of the Friday. He could not now resist the jeering taunt, which he knew must cut deeper than ever, because of the seal of silence, which bound the priest in such terrible impotence toward his brother's murderer.

"Maybe," said he, chuckling, "he—he—maybe yer honor's reverence will be pleased to know that just near where the auld mare's grazin' is the dried-up well; an' the ground ye're standin' on is where yer honor's brother Terence fell when I shot him dead! Thrue for ye, I kill'd him entire—pitched him into the well—and och-help—murther!"

It was a sudden strangled yell of terror, like a wild beast's, for in that moment Patrick O'Brien had flung himself on the murderer, hurling him backwards, crashing to the ground, and kelt on his chest with a grip like steel on his throat.

"You devil!" the man said through his teeth, his eyes ablaze with the fierce passion of rage so long pent up, "foreworn murderer! Before God you blasphemed! You're my prisoner this day till I hand you over to justice!"

"Let go—I'll choke—ye daren't inform!" gasped the wretch, struggling to fling off his powerful captor, half choking, half stunned by the back fall. Was confession?"

"Be silent, Donovan Rorke, and keep still or it's down the well I'll fling you, till I'll get the police. What was told to me in the confessional was told to the priest, and I've kept the seal unbroken. But here under the open heavens we two stood simply man to man, and it's now that you have confessed your crime to the man, Patrick O'Brien, who's going to bind ye hand and foot."

"Ye devil—never—the curse o' Cromwell be—" with a frantic struggle against this iron grip that held his throat, half-strangled, the wretch gave a wrench up of head and shoulders, but his captor dashed him back again with a force which this time stunned him. Then stern and swift the murdered man's brother and avenger rose, cut the rope relas of his horse and bound the senseless murderer hand and foot, got him into the



"LET GO, I'LL CHOKE."

cart, and mounting the mare himself drove the prisoner away to the village, there to keep him bound, under close guard till the police were fetched from the nearest town.

It was useless for Donovan Rorke to deny the murder; the body of his victim and the pistol were found in the old well, and one piece of evidence led to another, and in corroboration of Father O'Brien's damning evidence of the open avowal to taunt him of the murder. Of the first confession of it he, of course, never breathed a word. In the end the murderer Rorke was condemned and hanged amidst the execrations of the crowd outside the jail. [The facts of the above actually took place some years ago in Ireland.]

He Could:

Barber—I see Bob Fitzsimmons and Joe Chynski—

Irritable Customer—Can't you talk about anything but prize fights?

"Yes, sir. I was much interested in an article in one of the late quarterly reviews on the subject of the transmigration of souls. You remember the view Plato held regarding this doctrine, I dare say?"

"No—I—"

"He believed, as he sets forth in his 'Phaedo,' that the soul has had many existences in animals before it enters man. According to his view, as you may recollect, every soul on the death of the body it inhabits enters some other body and after completing a cycle of ten thousand years returns to its original source. Origen, on the contrary—I knew his book, 'De Principiis,' by heart when I was a member of the Boston Society for the Investigation of the Occult—maintained that souls who sinned in Heaven were sent to earth to inhabit material bodies again for the purpose of undergoing a process of purification. Do you recall what Herodotus wrote about it?"

"What—er—I—"

"(With gracious condescension) "Shampoo, sir? Your head needs it very much, sir."—Chicago Tribune.

New Dress on an Old Joke.

The fitness of the printing office towel is traditional, and the joke about the country editor who slew his "devil" by striking him a blow with the office towel has long since lost its force. The other day I saw suspended on the wall of a printing office a black object, which was labeled: "Armor plate, tested on the Indian Head printing ground and found to be impervious." Upon close inspection the article was found to be that same old towel.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

False gods are known by their claim to exclusive godhood, but he who sees in every man the godhood he sees in himself has arisen to that high sense of justice where a knowledge of the awful power vested in him by right of his native supremacy will not work harm to others, but only good from that time forth forever.—Helen Wilkins.

## SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Rev. Dr. R. A. Paterson, late president of the Binghamton college, and founder of the first women's training college in America, is about to return to Edinburg, Scotland, his native city, to resume the pastorate after forty years' absence in this country.

A recent letter from Japan says that at the close of last year of the 37 churches in Japan 23 are wholly and 29 are partially self-supporting. The additions during the year numbered 3,606. The present membership is 37,354. The larger part of these are men.

—There are over 22,000,000 persons, teachers and scholars enrolled as members of Protestant Sunday-schools in different parts of the world. Nearly half of these are in the United States, more than one-sixth of our population, while 84 percent of the entire number speak the English language or are domiciled in English-speaking countries.

—Among the newer interesting contributions to the Old Testament discussions in Germany is a translation of Prof. Green's Hebrew Feasts. It is done by Otto Lechner, pastor of the German Evangelical church in Elmira, N. Y., and is entitled "Die Feste der Hebrewer." The publisher is Berthemann in Gutersloh, and price four marks. It is exceedingly rare that an American technical theological work is translated into German.

—A review of the work of the Salvation army throughout the world gives the following facts: Corps and outposts, 7,307; training garrisons, 66; slum posts, 64; rescue homes, 49; prison-gate homes, 12; homes of rest, 21; food and shelter depots, 23; factories and labor bureaus, 52; farm colonies; 5; number of officers, 10,571; social officers, 412; rescue officers, 283; sum officers, 180; farm colony officers, 57; War Cry sold weekly, 580,322; Young Soldiers sold weekly, 147,522; magazines monthly, 114,920. The report for the United States shows 114 corps and outposts, 16 slum posts, 5 rescue homes, 5 food and shelter depots and 1,634 officers.

—This is the first year in the history of Yale university that an entrance paper in English has been among the requirements. The list which has been chosen for entrance examination includes the following subjects: Colridge, "The Ancient Mariner"; Scott, "Ivanhoe"; and "The Lady of the Lake"; Irving, "The Alhambra"; Macaulay, "Essay on Byron"; "Essay on Oliver" Byron, "The Fourth Canto of Childe Harold"; Hawthorne, "The House of Seven Gables"; Thackeray, "English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century"; and Tennyson, "The Prince." The questions will be constructed with the special view of testing the pupil's knowledge of the subject matter.

—The Harvard faculty have sat down upon a custom of much observance in that university. They have expressly discountenanced the reviews known as "seminars" conducted before the regular examinations by clever students, who thus make money for themselves and couch up their lackwitted fellows in various courses. These reviews last from two to four hours, and are attended sometimes by as many as a hundred students, who pay two or three dollars each for the privilege of attending. It has also been customary in the more difficult courses for some one to prepare elaborate notes for sale, which, in many cases, have been submitted to the instructors for their approval. This sale of notes is also discountenanced.

## SEA ISLAND MARRIAGES.

Remembrance of the Days After the Emancipation of the Negroes.

During the month of August of this year, Brig.-Gen. Saxton issued an order from his headquarters at Beaufort referring to the marriage customs of the colored people under his authority. This order provided that each freedman must confine himself to the one wife to whom he had been lawfully married.

If he had never been so married he should choose the woman who was mother of most of his children, and be married to her as soon as possible.

When this order was read by the superintendents it created a great stir among the negroes. Many of them rejoiced and considered it a final proof that they were free—just like buckram man. In more than one of the churches the Sunday morning services closed with a big wedding. The old gray-haired brides and grooms, many of whom had been true to each other through all the terrible days of slavery, stood two by two down the length of the middle aisle. Many of them did not know their right hands from their left, so they faced each other and clasped both hands while they listened to the Bible law of marriage. Then the minister said a doctor the other day, "but nothing could be a greater mistake. It is a sign of an extremely active brain. It may be a strong or a weak intellect, but the activity must be there to cause this peculiarity. If you will observe you will be astonished how many people you will meet on the street who are thinking aloud. The talking is done unconsciously. Often the people addicted to the habit, if you caused their attention to it, would aver that they never were guilty of such a thing. Some of the brightest men I have ever known do their thinking aloud without knowing it, and, on the other hand, some of the weakest individuals, mentally, whom I have met in my practice, adduced their attention to it, would aver that they never were guilty of such a thing. When a person does this it is a sign of an extremely active brain. It may be a strong or a weak intellect, but the activity must be there to cause this peculiarity. If you will observe you will be astonished how many people you will meet on the street who are thinking aloud. The talking is done unconsciously. Often the people addicted to the habit, if you caused their attention to it, would aver that they never were guilty of such a thing. 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# The Lewis Hardware Company.

Building Materials, Gasoline Stoves and Refrigerators Cheaper than the Cheapest.

## THE SECRET.

"Success required not something new  
To win applause and recognition,  
But doing that which others do  
Beyond their range of competition."

## THAT'S WHAT WE DO

We are not like the hind wheel of a wagon,

## Always Following in an old Rut,

But we are Pushers, always striving for a still larger Business.

We are not Simply "DEALERS IN DRUGS," but we are

## PRACTICAL • PHARMACISTS.

And our Care, Skill and Precision in Dispensing Insures our Customers the Best Possible Results and Guarantees them against errors.

WHO FILLS YOUR

## Prescriptions and Family Receipts

We make a Specialty of this Department.

WE MAKE NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERING GOODS.

Prescriptions left at our Pharmacy by your physician or sent to us will receive our best attention, and the medicine will be promptly sent to your home.

## DON'T BLAME THE PHYSICIAN

If medicine prescribed by him does not have the desired Effect. Results are generally prompt and satisfactory when reliable drugs are used.

## DRUGS OF EXTRA PURITY A SPECIALTY!

All Drugs and Medicines used in Prescriptions, or sold are of the Best Quality.

## STANDARD • PATENT • MEDICINES

in stock also a large stock of the

Finest American and Imported Perfumes.

## TOILET SOAPS, and

## TOILET ARTICLE

*Palace Drug Store.*

A. H. MARKS & CO.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

### City Council Proceedings.

July 6, 1894, 7:30 p. m.

At an adjourned meeting of the common council of the city of Rhinelander. Meeting called to order by Mayor Brown. Roll call the following aldermen were present: Day, Dunwoody, Didier, Dunn, Klumb, Lewis, Mullen, Stumper. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Applications for liquor license were referred to committee on licenses. At this time Alderman Wilson appeared and took his seat with the council. Report of treasurer and comptroller were read as follows:

Report of city treasurer, July 3, 1894.

#### RECEIPTS.

Loan of Merchants' Bank	\$1,000.00
Loan of First National Bank	1,000.00
Interest	4.291.00

Total

\$1,429.00

Orders paid

1,000.00

Cash on hand

\$4,290.00

To the common council of the city of Rhinelander: I would report that I have examined the account of the city treasurer and find the same to be correct.

The orders drawn to date amount to \$3,417.25. Claims filed and not yet settled up to the council amount to

3,625.25

the bank principal

3,000.00

orders outstanding

385.25

Total claims

\$7,022.50

Balance in general fund

1,250.00

Excess of liabilities

\$2,651.51

Dated July 3rd, 1894.

CHAS. CHAFFEE, Comptroller.

At this time Alderman Prenzlow

appeared and took his seat with the

council. The following bills were

audited, all of the aldermen voting

aye, and the proper officers instructed

to draw orders for same:

Claim Name of Am't. Am't.

No. claimant claimed allowed

84 Lewis Hdw. Co. \$ 25.82 \$ 25.82

85 " " 5.14 5.14

86 G C Pingry 2.00 2.00

87 B F Smith 2.00 2.00

88 E P Martin 5.00 5.00

89 L J Billings 2.00 2.00

90 A F Cratwell 2.00 2.00

91 C M Dimick 2.00 2.00

92 R R Spooner 6.50 6.50

93 F J Pingry 2.00 2.00

94 R R Spooner .75 .75

95 John Henry 2.00 2.00

96 W K Chandler 2.00 2.00

97 James G Dunn 4.84 4.84

98 Thos McDermott Jr. 31.09 31.09

99 John Sheller 4.00 2.90

100 Morris Doyle 23.23 23.23

101 A W Wisner 23.23 23.23

102 D Cole 25.50 25.50

103 G W Beers 10.50 4.50

104 Morris McRae 2.00 2.00

105 Julie Daniels 2.00 2.00

106 A C Blitch 2.00 2.00

107 F D Briggs 2.50 2.00

108 James McDonald 2.00 2.00

109 W F Ball 4.00 2.00

110 E B Chandler 312.67 312.67

111 J E Jackson 3.67 3.67

112 John Low 5.62 5.62

113 Henry Roepke 63.00 63.00

114 A Mo 40.50 40.50

115 John Ostrom 23.23 23.23

116 J Canon 15.00 15.00

117 P Mallen 59.25 59.25

118 Gust Hamilton 26.75 26.75

119 Geo Porter 29.00 29.00

120 C Adelholz 11.25 14.25

121 G B Sturdevant 14.00 14.00

122 J Coter 15.00 15.00

123 J Flint 11.10 11.10

124 Spafford & Cole 8.00 8.00

125 Peter Johnson 7.12 7.12

126 A Conklin 1.50 1.50

127 J Busch 27.75 27.75

128 Hans Johnson 29.00 29.00

129 P Hansen 1.50 1.50

130 First Natl Bank 20.00 20.00

131 Irvin Gray 8.89 8.89

132 Chas Farneworth 15.00 15.00

133 Alex Stacey 2.50 2.50

134 Fred Bergman 22.87 22.87

135 Spafford & Cole 11.75 11.75

136 John Hall 3.75 3.75

137 J E Jackson 12.00 12.00

138 R R Spooner 2.00 2.00

139 Frank Davis 2.00 2.00

140 Spafford & Cole 15.40 15.40

141 House Co No 2 17.50 17.50

142 W W Carr 1.50 1.50

143 Crosby St. & Gauge 3.50 3.50

144 Mack & Cory 4.50 4.50

145 Lewis Hdw're Co 37.31 37.31

146 Fred Mosher 4.00 4.00

147 J Palati 22.10 22.10

148 John W Burns 2.00 2.00

149 R R Spooner 4.50 4.50

150 A Cobbens 5.62 5.62

151 Fred Mosher 4.20 4.20

152 W F Telephone Co 37.00 37.00

153 S G Tuttle 2.00 2.00

154 Joslin & Chaffee 1.00 1.00

155 T B McIndoe 1.00 1.00

156 Lewis Hdw're Co 26.25 26.25

157 " " 12.62 12.62

158 " " 17.39 17.39

159 " " 11.55 11.55

160 " " 8.65 8.65

161 " " 6.00 6.00

162 M Mason 2.00 2.00

163 Standard Oil Co 4.13 4.13

BILL of C. Faust No. 145 was referred to committee on city affairs.

BILL of Spafford & Cole No. 145 was referred to committee.

At this time Alderman Fenlon

appeared and took his seat with the

council.

The committee reported favorably on the following applications for liquor license, and report adopted.

J. Skulal, Jule Barrie, Ed. J. Perry, R. Wesley, Lou Wielberg, T. L. Givney, Isadore Dufrane, Wm. Dan-

Iels, Joseph Pilon, Beck Bros., J. E. Hiller, F. T. Coon, A. Salzman, H. Lewis, John Wielberg, McDermott & Duffy, Frank Leuz, Holloman & LaChapell, Felix Dolan, Johnson & Olson, M. Holland, John Sutton, Anton Peterson, Jack Forsman.

On the application of E. Nelson for

liquor license the committee reported as follows: This is out of limit to

grant license and committee would

recommend refusing the application.

It. R. Lewis, chairman. Moved and

seconded that the report of committee

be adopted, carried. On the applica-

</div

# CLARK & LENNON--Builder's and Lumbermen's Hardware!

J. Segerstrom,

Dealer in

Watches,  
Jewelry,  
Diamonds, Silverware,  
Clocks, Etc.

Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

E. G. SQUIER

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Etc.,  
Repairing and Engraving Neatly Done.

Carry a full stock of the best make of watches in the best  
gold and silver cases at very low prices.

Store in Fausts' Block. Rhinelander, Wisconsin

**Harness!** J. H. Schroeder,  
BROWN STREET.  
Rhinelander, - Wls.  
**Light and Heavy Harness,**  
And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory  
manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

THE CITY MARKET,

Wholesale and Retail

MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

Brown Street. Rhinelander, Wis.  
HUNER & FENNING, Prop's.

A.C. DANIELSON & Co.,  
MERCHANT TAILOR.

We are prepared to make First-class Fitting, Fashionable Suits. We  
carry the Latest Style of Goods, and the Lowest Prices in the Town. Shop  
opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s plant, Rhinelander, Wis.

Crane, Fenelon & Co.

DEALERS IN  
Dry Goods, Groceries,  
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods

First-class Goods and Prices to Suit the Times.

ED. ROGERS,  
Horseshoer!

Will attend to all work entrusted  
to me in a satisfactory  
manner.

I ALSO SHOE CATTLE.

Shop next to Giant Sleigh Works.

F. A. HILDEBRAND,  
DEALER IN  
FURNITURE.

My Stock is Complete and my Prices  
Reasonable. Your Patronage  
is solicited.

An expert embalmer and funeral direc-  
tor in readiness at all times.

Call before purchasing.

RHINELANDER, - WIS.

THE NEW NORTH.  
BISHOP & OGDEN, Publishers.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern Ry.

NORTH BOUND

No. 1-Daily 8:30 A.M.

No. 2-Aurard Mail and Express 1:47 P.M.

SOUTH BOUND

No. 1-Daily 11:30 A.M.

No. 2-Aurard Mail and Express 3:37 P.M.

H. C. BELEGER, AGENT.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry.

EAST BOUND

No. 1-Aurard 1:25 A.M. Through Passenger

No. 2-Aurard 8:30 P.M. Mixed Freight

WEST BOUND

No. 1-Aurard 1:15 A.M. Through Passenger

No. 2-Aurard 8:30 P.M. Mixed Freight

Freight trains do not carry passengers on this division.

Trains 2 and 8 are fast trains and stop

only at principal stations.

Effective Sunday, June 17, 1891.

C. M. CHAMBERS, Agent.

Council Proceedings—Continued.

Petition of C. F. Dillit and others

in regard to grading a portion of Dahl

street and Baird avenue, and referred

to committee on water works, streets

and bridges, committee reported as

follows: We the committee on wa-

ter works, streets and bridges report

favorable to the within petition. J.

D. Par, chairman of committee on

water works, streets and bridges.

Moved and seconded that report of

the committee be adopted and com-

mittee on water works, streets and

bridges be instructed to do the work

asked for in the petition providing it

can be done for not to exceed \$50.

Amendment moved and seconded

that we lay petition on the table.

motion lost. On the original motion

the council voted as follows: Those

voting aye, Wixson, Stumpner, Pretz

Mullen, Fenelon, Dennis, Dun-

woodie and Day, 8, and the following

voting no: Didier, Klumb, Lewis, 3.

Original motion declared adopted.

On petition of Julius Prentlow and

others to open Pine St. the committee

reported as follows: Committee recom-

mended laying on the table. H. R.

Lewis, chairman.

Moved and seconded to reconsider

the action of the council in regard

to grading a portion of Dahl street and

Baird avenue, motion lost.

Moved and seconded that the report

of committee in regard to opening

Pine street be adopted, motion car-

ried, and report adopted.

Petition of A. Hala and others for

sewers on Phillip street was referred

to committee on Public works.

Petition of Clouston and others for

sidewalks was referred to committee

on public works.

Petition for electric light at the in-

tersection of Mercer street and Har-

vey street was referred to committee

on public works.

Petition of B. R. Spooner and others

to open Carr street was referred to

committee on water works streets and

bridges.

Report of police justice was read

and referred to committee on city af-

fairs.

Report of committee to make a set-

tlement between the city of Rhine-

lander and the town of Pelican, was

laid before the council.

To the Common Council of the City

of Rhinelander. Gentlemen:

Your committee appointed to make

a settlement with the Town of Pele-

ican report the annexed settlement

for your approval.

Dated July 3, 1891.

W. E. BROWN,  
CHAS. CHAFFEE,  
A. W. SHELDON,  
Committee.

WHEREAS the City of Rhinelander

became an incorporated city on March

20, 1891, and the territory included

within the boundaries of said city

was, before the same became incor-

porated, a part of the Town of Pele-

ican, the said town and city make

the following settlement and adjust-

ment of affairs between them, under

and pursuant to Ch. 244 of the Laws

of 1890.

I. It is mutually agreed that the

City of Rhinelander is liable for 65%

of the gross indebtedness of the

Town of Pelican on March 20, 1891,

and is entitled to the same percentage

of the credits and other as-

sets of said Town of Pelican on said

day.

II. It is further mutually agreed

that on March 20, 1891, the Town

of Pelican had assets, credits and

property as follows:

Total house, land on which

the same stand and fixtures

except fire alarm system, and

contents of house to the

value of \$1,000,000.

Fire alarm system, worth \$200,000.

Rock Quarry, worth \$125,000.

Library, worth \$12,000.

Chairs, awning, screen door and

deck worth \$2,000.

Water Works plant \$200,000.

Wood at Water Works \$179,72

Hoover water rent \$300.

Total \$1,000,000.

That all the foregoing named assets

are to be taken on this settlement

by the City of Rhinelander at the

prices set opposite the respective

items.

That said town owned likewise on

sold day the following assets:

Safe and office furniture \$200,000.

Order of Town of Eagle River \$20,000.

Damping or garbage ground \$10,000.

Amt. due from Eagle River on set-

tlement \$25,666.

Total \$206,667.

That all the foregoing named assets

are to be taken on this settlement

by the City of Rhinelander at the

prices set opposite the respective

items.

That said town owned likewise on

sold day the following assets:

Safe and office furniture \$200,000.

Order of Town of Eagle River \$20,000.

Damping or garbage ground \$10,000.

## STRIKE AND STRIKERS.

Many Stirring Events in and About Chicago.

A True Bill Found Against the A. R. U., President—Reign of Terror inaugurated by Spring Valley Miners—The War in California.

DEBS IS ARRESTED.

Chicago, July 11.—Eugene V. Debs, president, George W. Howard, vice-president, Sylvester Kelliher, secretary, and L. W. Rogers, director of the American Railway union, and fourteen of their followers are in the toils of the United States court. Tuesday the special grand jury impaneled before Judge Grosscup returned an indictment against them for conspiracy to impede the United States mails. Debs, Howard, Kelliher and Rogers were admitted to bail, to appear for trial in October, in the sum of \$10,000 each, which was furnished, William Fitzgerald and William Skakel becoming bondsman in each case. The other fourteen have already been arrested and most of them are under bonds given to United States Commissioner Hoyne. The books and papers of the American Railway union were seized by an order of the court, issued at the same time that its bench warrants for the arrest of these men were placed in the hands of the United States marshal. A number of private letters addressed to Mr. Debs, and as yet unopened, were also taken.

The Indicted Men.

Debs took his arrest coolly and claimed he was innocent of wrong doing, but characterized the seizure of the papers of the union as an outrage. The men indicted were:

Eugene V. Debs; George W. Howard, Sylvester Kelliher, L. W. Rogers, James Marvin, Lloyd Hutchins, A. Fitzpatrick, H. Eliza J. Hanna, William Smith, John Masterbrook, Edward O'Neill, Charles Walker, John Duryea, E. Shelle, Fred Ketcham, John W. Doyle, William McMillan.

The Jury Charged.

Judge Grosscup selected W. A. Sanborn as foreman, and proceeded at once to read his charge, which was very lengthy. It was expected that he would specially call the attention of the jurors to President Debs of the A. R. U., but this he failed to do. The Indiana leader's name was not mentioned. The charge was sweeping enough to cover offenses of all kinds from the tampering with a switch to the shooting of a mob as directed against the militia. Under it almost anybody could be indicted who had in any way assisted in bringing about the present crisis. Judge Grosscup had a word of praise for labor unions. He said they were necessary and that their purpose was good, but when they interfered with the rights of others they exceeded their prerogatives. Conspiracy was clearly defined.

Continuing the court told the jury they were empowered to send for persons and papers and books whenever such should be needed and to apply to the district attorney or his assistant at any time, or to the court, for instructions as to the law.

The Statute.

The indictment is drawn under section 3,440 of the United States statutes. That section reads as follows:

"If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner, or for any purpose, or one or more of such parties do any acts to effect the object of the conspiracy, all the parties to such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$10,000 and to imprisonment not more than ten years."

An amendment to the section makes the punishment a fine of not more than \$10,000 and imprisonment not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sentence of Debs' Mail Condemned.

The federal officials from Judge Grosscup down are not a little annoyed over the blunder made by the overzealous deputy marshal and postmen inspectors who illegally seized President Debs' papers Tuesday. The seizure was wholly illegal, unjustifiable and unwarranted. So gross was the crime that Judge Grosscup in open court virtually apologized to Debs and ordered that his papers be returned to him. The officials are considerably worried over this illegal act. Should Debs desire to do so, he could prosecute them, but he will take no action, he says.

A Washington special says that Attorney General Olney Wednesday, after reading the accounts of the seizure of President Debs' private papers, as published in the morning papers, expressed his regret at the action of the government officials and at once sent the following telegram to Special United States Attorney Walker:

"Seizure of Debs' papers is not according to law and should be publicly disavowed and papers at once returned. If seizure is not strictly and technically lawful papers should be returned. The government in enforcing the law cannot afford to be itself lawless, even if they be within its strict right, should measures be resorted to which are unusual and even dangerously near invasion of personal rights. The government is too strong and its acts too righteous to warrant or require seizure of that nature."

THREE ARE KILLED.

Two Women and a Man Slain by Shots from the Militia.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 11.—Word was received from Grape Creek, 5 miles south of here, that several cars on side tracks of a branch of the C. & F. I. had been derailed. An engine and crew were sent out to clear the line. At 10 a. m. the Shelbyville train arriving at Westville station, 3 miles from Grape Creek, was surrounded by a crowd of miners out on a sympathetic strike. A company of militia stationed at Danville junction proceeded to the scene. About a mile from Westville a large crowd of miners began warlike demonstrations. Several pistol shots from the crowd were returned by a volley from the soldiers on the train.

Mrs. Clara James, the 17-year-old daughter of Jonas James, was seated at the organ in her house. A random bullet struck her just below the right breast and she died almost instantly. Mrs. Michael Gilman, a widow, was crossing her garden. Two bullets struck her and she died in five minutes. An unknown man received a mortal body wound and died in a short time. Resistance developing, the militia left the train and charged the crowd, securing three prisoners. The crowd dispersing and no further resistance being offered, the troops returned to their train, which had been coupled in

front of the passenger, and the trip to Danville was made without further incident.

A Conflict at Spring Valley.

LAWRENCE, Ill., July 12.—The striking miners came in contact with United States regular troops at Spring Valley Tuesday evening. Two strikers were killed and two rioters and three deputy sheriffs wounded. As the train bringing the soldiers pulled into town it was greeted with shower of stones from the mob. The troops landed at the station. The miners outnumbered the soldiers ten to one and the former began to fill the air with flying stones. The captain ordered his company to shoot. As soon as the volley was fired the rioters took to their heels and soon disappeared in the timber.

TRAILER REPOSED.

The Pullman Company Agreed Rejects Offerings of Peace.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The final answer of the Pullman company has been given its employees. No proposition for an adjustment of the differences existing between the company and the strikers by arbitration will be entertained.

Vice-President Wickes was waited upon by a joint committee of aldermen and workingmen at 10 o'clock Monday afternoon. To the overtures made tending toward arbitration he firmly replied that the Pullman company would not recede from the stand it had taken. The refusal of the company to make any proposition for arbitration was in direct defiance of the order of the mass meeting of delegates Sunday night, and strike of the allied trades will be instituted Wednesday morning unless some adjustment of the difficulties is made. This, however, is improbable, as Mr. Wickes left no room to doubt that the company would stand on the ground which it has taken.

Naval Militia Called Into Action.

The First Battalion of the Illinois naval militia was ordered out Monday by Adj't Gen. Creighton. The battalion numbers 250 men and at least 20 will be pressed into service. It will be the duty of the battalion to guard the waterworks and public wharves.

Strikes Killing Victims.

MONDAY morning the Rock Island company distributed a car load of negroes in the towers along the road from Twenty-sixth street south. A crowd of excited strikers gathered around the tower houses at the different street corners and threatened to kill the negroes if they did not leave the tower houses. At noon a mob was rapidly trying to burn the buildings when a company of troops arrived and dispersed the crowd. The recent action of the American Railway takes in voting to exclude colored men from their ranks has caused considerable hard feeling among the negroes and it is said they will fill the positions vacated by the strikers whenever possible.

Censored the Soldiers.

HAMPTON, Ind., July 11.—A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Charles Fleckham, who was killed Sunday in the volley which the regulars poured into the mob, and a verdict returned that deceased came to his death by a bullet fired by certain United States soldiers, said shooting being careless, unnecessary, unwarranted and criminal.

A Militia Company Strikers.

TACOMA, Wash., July 10.—Troop A, of the Second regiment of national guards, of Washington, refused to ride on a Northern Pacific train manned by non-white crews. The entire troop, consisting of sixty men, was placed under arms, headed a tax car and ran east with the train carrying the balance of the state militia en route from the state camp. When Troop A arrives at Sprague it will be court-martialed. All of the troopers will resign whenever en route home.

Labor Leader Arrested.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Vice Grand Master J. J. Hannahan of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was arrested early in the morning at his home and taken before Commissioner Hoyne. The warrant charges him with interfering with inter-state commerce and the passage of the mails. He is accused of boarding an engine on the Western Indiana road and inducing the engineer and fireman to quit work. Hannahan declares he is innocent of the charge against him while District Attorney Michler says the government has a good case against him. He was released on bail in the sum of \$3,000.

Cost of the Strike.

Outside the question of the turmoils of the strike itself is another serious factor. The strike is costing the country many millions of dollars. The dispatches printed from a majority of the towns give an estimate of the losses thus far retarded to the business interests of the several communities. Figures compiled from these reports show that the loss to business and the loss in wages of strikers aggregate \$3,000,000. The estimate is believed to be low. The showing seems to indicate that George M. Pullman's refusal to arbitrate and the efforts of the A. R. U. to force him to do costing the country \$1,000,000 a day. The number of men thrown out of employment, both by railroads and manufacturing establishments which have been forced to shut down through lack of fuel and raw material, runs in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000. Vice-President Howard of the A. R. U., estimated the railroad men on strike to number \$1,500.

Soldiers Stain.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—On Wednesday the situation in northern California was deemed more serious than at any time previous. United States regulars had been on the field for over thirty-six hours, but blockade had not been broken. Central Pacific passenger train No. 4, which left Wednesdays morning for San Francisco under a heavy military guard, was wrecked, presumably by strikers at a trestle 2½ miles west of here. Three artillerymen were killed, also the engineer, and four artillermen were injured. The dead and wounded soldiers were members of Battery L, Fifth United States Artillery.

Strikers Beneath the Wreckers.

Harry Knox, the leader of the strikers, has issued the following:

"I desire to state in behalf of the American Railway union that this order has not the remotest connection with the ditching of the train between Sacramento and Marysville this afternoon, in which several persons lost their lives. We condemn this act as outrageous and barbarous and entirely contrary to the spirit of the American Railway union, which is engaged in a honorable struggle in the interest of labor and is opposed to violence or the sacrifice of human life. This act was done by sympathizers and we regret it the more as it is calculated to injure rather than help us. We sincerely trust that this first act of violence will be the last."

Practically Under Martial Law.

The city is practically under martial law. Marshal Baldwin has issued a proclamation notifying all persons that the troops were in the city and that the orders of the commanding general would be enforced. He also cautions them against all unlawful assemblies. Acting under instructions of Col. Graham, a detachment of soldiers seized a number of rifles and 300 shotgun. No resistance was offered by the strikers.

Warlike Outlook at Oakland.

At Oakland the outlook is also warlike. An extra force of 150 special policemen under Captain have been sworn in. The railroad officials were making preparations early in the day to start trains simultaneously with those sent out from Sacramento. After the full force of deputies had arrived a band of strikers charged into the yards on the mole. When more men arrived the strikers charged again, and this time the deputies gave way. After all the engines that had been sent out were killed the strikers withdrew. Then came news of the disaster near this city. When Debs' Superintendent Wickes heard that the train had been wrecked he stopped further preparation.

A gang of strikers ditched two trains at Oakland and completely blocked the track. At 4 p.m. on Saturday it is said a gang of strikers fired on the troops. The soldiers returned the fire and several men were seen to fall. Two of them were

shot in the engine. Trains are running in southern California only on the east division. Neither in San Francisco nor at San Jose did the strike cause any disturbance during the day.

Train Roads Tied Up.

TOLEDO, July 12.—Thursday found 10 roads tied up. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Pennsylvania, the Hocking Valley, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Ohio Central, the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore, the Ashtabula and the Clover Leaf. There were no disturbances during the night and everything is quiet. The strikers have rented a large store in the business portion of the city for a headquarters and they are conducting their affairs as if they were in a political campaign. The Wheeling & Lake Erie road is shut down completely. General Manager Blair having issued orders to discharge every man in the company's employ in every capacity. The only road on which men are working in the yards is the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City. The road is in the hands of the United States court and the men at work are guarded by armed deputy marshals.

Workmen Go Out.

CHICAGO, July 12.—It was estimated Wednesday night that fully 10,000 men employed in the city had left their employment during the day in support of the strike of the American Railway union and in compliance with the decision of the meeting held Sunday night in Union's hall.

Debs Is Hopeful.

In an interview President Debs expressed himself as exceedingly hopeful of ultimate victory. Said he: "As I view the situation now it presents a more favorable outlook for us than ever before. The excitement and turbulence invariably incident to the birth of a great revolution have passed away. The atmosphere is cleared. Strife and tumult are elements that have 'passed in the night.' One is enabled to obtain a clear perspective of the environment of the immense conflict now existing. Civilization and earnest purpose have succeeded to passion and disinterestedness. Now public sentiment can calmly and truly judge of the right and wrong in this struggle."

To Probe the Strike.

WASHERSTON, July 14.—It was officially announced at the white house Thursday night that the president will appoint a commission by the authority given him by the arbitration act of 1888, to investigate the labor trouble at Chicago and elsewhere, and report to the president and congress. This determination on the part of the president was arrived at after an interview with Secretary-Treasurer Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, McGuire and C. N. French of the executive committee, and Mr. Schoenfalter, who were introduced to the president Thursday afternoon by Senator Kyle and who came bearing credentials from the American Railway union, the Pullman employees and several labor organizations.

Riot at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Early Thursday morning a mob of several hundred strikers rushed into the yards on the mole. They killed all the locomotives that had been fired up, and blockaded the tracks by derailing a locomotive and a long line of coaches. Later in the day another crowd wrecked a turntable and did some damage in the roundhouse. Trouble came to an end, however, in the evening when a force of marines from Mare Island were landed.

Refuse to Treat.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The General Managers association refused to even consider the peaceful overtures which were made to that body by President Eugene V. Debs of the American Railway union. The proposition was not only not considered, but it was returned to Mayor Hopkins who took the letter to the association, with the information that no communication whatever from the officers of the American Railway union could be received or considered by the association.

At 10:30 a. m. Friday President Debs and Vice-President Howard, of the American Railway union, called on Mayor Hopkins and presented him with a document containing a proposal for a settlement of the strike which they asked him to hand to the General Managers association and use its influence to have that organization endorse it. The plan proposed agreed that the strike would be declared off if the railroad companies will take back the old men, except those who were arrested and those who have committed acts of violence.

Will Remain at Work.

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picked up by the police and removed to the receiving hospital.

United States Marshal Baldwin was at the head of the troops and proclaimed martial law. He called upon the people in the name of the United States to go to their homes and remain there until the trouble is over. A few obeyed but the majority remained on the streets in defiance of the marshal's order.

PRENDERGAST HANGS D.

Carter H. Harrison's Assassin Executed at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 16.—At 11:37½ a. m. Friday Patrick Eugene Joseph Prendergast was hanged in the corridor of the Cook county jail for the murder of Carter H. Harrison. Prendergast re-

quired 10 minutes.

PRENDERGAST.

<img alt="Portrait of Carter H. Harrison" data-bbox="500

## A MIRACLE IN MISSOURI

The Achievements of Medical Science Far More Wonderful Than the Magic of the East

The Remarkable Experience of Post Master Woodson, of Panama, Mo.—For Ten Years a Cripple—To-Day A Well and Healthy Man.

(From the Kansas City Times.)

The people of Rich Hill, Mo., and vicinity, have recently been startled by seeming miracle of healing. For years one of the best known men in Bates and Vernon counties has been Mark M. Woodson, now postmaster at Panama, and brother of ex-State Inspector of Mines G. C. Woodson, of this city. The people of Rich Hill, where he formerly resided, and of his present home, remember well the bent form, misshapen almost from the semblance of man, which has painfully bowed its head half to earth and laboriously crawled across the walks season after season, and when one day last month it was straightened to its full height, threw away the heavy butt of cane which for years had been its only support from total helplessness, and walked erect, firmly, unhesitatingly about the two cities, people looked and wondered. The story of the remarkable case has become the marvel of the two counties. Exactly as Mr. Woodson told it to a Times reporter, it is here published:

"For ten years I have suffered the torments of the damned and have been a useless invalid; to-day I am a well and healthy man free from almost every touch of pain. I don't think man ever suffered more acute and constant agony than I have since 1884. The rheumatism started then in my right knee, and after weeks of suffering in bed I was at last relieved sufficiently to arise, but it was only to get about on crutches for five years, the ailment having settled in the joint. Despite constant treatment of the most eminent physicians the rheumatism grew worse, and for the last four years I have been compelled to go about bent half toward the ground. In the winter of 1890-91, after the rheumatism had settled into its most chronic form, I went to Kansas City upon advice of my brother, and for six weeks I was treated in one of the largest and best known dispensaries of that city, but without the slightest improvement. Before I came home I secured a strong galvanic battery, this I used for months with the same result. In August, 1892, I went to St. Louis, and there conferred with the widely known Dr. Madd of hospital practice fame, and Dr. Kafe of the city hospital. None of them would take my case with any hope of affording me more than temporary relief, and so I came home, weak, doubled with pain, helpless and despondent."

"About this time my attention was called to the account of a remarkable cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People of Astoria, rheumatism and paralysis. I ordered some of the pills as an experiment. When I began to take them, the rheumatism had developed into a palsy of paralysis; my leg from the thigh down was cold all the time and could not be kept warm. In a short time the pills were gone, and so was the case. I was able to attend to the duties of my office, to get about as a well and strong man. I was free from pain and I could enjoy a sound and restful night's sleep, something I had not known for ten years. To-day am practically, and I firmly believe, permanently cured of my terrible and agonizing ailment. No physician of the Far East ever wrought the miracle with his wand that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

To verify the story beyond all question of doubt Mr. Woodson made the following affidavit:

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss.

COUNTY OF BATES, ss.

J. M. M. Woodson, being duly sworn on my oath state that the following statements are true and correct as I truly believe.

M. M. Woodson.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of March, 1894.

John D. Moore, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Astoria, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trademark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$1. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

### CURRENT TOPICS.

KANGAROOS have been known to jump 34 feet.

IRELAND'S linen industry employs 10,000 persons.

LADIES' smoking cars on Russian railroads are well patronized.

The coal fields of the United States cover 124,000 square miles.

The original home of the bison was in the Great Salt Lake valley.

There are 10,000 more women than men in the District of Columbia.

NORTH CAROLINA has but 2,000 foreigners of a population of 1,617,900.

A RUMMER in St. Petersburg is paid \$1 a month with board; a taker \$9.60.

The output of pine lumber in Georgia is estimated at 400,000,000 feet per annum.

The great aqueduct which supplied Cartagena with water was seventy miles long.

The historic battle-field at Bradnock, Pa., is to be marked with a shaft of steel.

The largest theater in the world is the Paris Opera house. It covers three acres.

One mile of the hairspring wire used in watches weighs less than half a pound.

The average tourist trip around the world comprises about 22,000 miles of travel.

Our African charity was unknown in the Roman empire till after the Christians.

GERMANY has more miles of railway in operation than any other state in Europe.

The preparation of the human hair for the market gives employment to 5,000 Parisians.

The island where Robinson Crusoe was monarch of all he surveyed is now inhabited by about sixty people, who attend the herds of cattle that graze there.

Two hundred thousand fruit trees, most of them the Italian prunes, have been planted in Thurston county, Washington, during the last twelve months.

Wages for farm hands in southern Michigan average \$12 per month and board, or \$27 without board. In the northern counties \$17 with board and \$27 without board. This is something over \$2 less per month than was paid a year ago.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

In Connecticut, Florida, Oregon and Wisconsin the school age begins at 4 years.

Scarlatti was fond of cats, and to this circumstance is owing the celebrated and very curious "Cat Fugue," which appears in his works.

In New York City there are 2,62 families in a dwelling; in Cincinnati, 1,90; in Chicago, 1,72; in Boston, 1,70; in St. Louis, 1,31.

"I had horrible dreams last night," Mrs. Guisso—"There, I told you if you drank that strong coffee you wouldn't sleep one wink, didn't I?"—Enter Ovar.

There are 3,925 light house stations in the world. Of those England has 517, the United States 502, Canada and Newfoundland 494, and France comes forth with 444 lights. The whole of Europe has 2,477 light houses as stations.

Under the treaty of Gualupe Hidalgo, all persons in the acquired territory who were regarded as citizens of Mexico were considered to become citizens of the United States, and thus many people of many tribes in Mexico, Arizona and California are legally citizens.

The population of the globe is thus divided in point of religion: Christians, 1,100,000,000; Romish church, 96,000,000; Greek Orthodox church, 96,000,000; Jews, 4,500,000; Mohammedans, 172,000,000; Heathens or Pagans, 234,000,000; Asiatic Buddhists, 648,000,000; grand total, 1,433,000,000.

"Manufacturer of homo vials" is the odd little sign over a basement door in Varick street, New York. Within two men with blowpipes and abundant heat fashion the tiny bottles in which homoeopathic pills are put up. Skilled workmen can turn out the small vials with great rapidity, as it requires only a certain dexterity of hand, together with a knowledge of the properties of heated glass.

There seemed at one time to be some danger that the admirable short and entirely adequate "ink" would be driven out by the phrase "writing fluid," and many persons did for a while permit the interloper to be thrust into their mouths, but the hundred and one purveyors of ink, while each vaunting his own product as the best in the market, seem content nowadays to spell the name with three letters.

Mrs. Lucy C. Carnegie has the satisfaction of being the first woman elected to membership in the New York Yacht club. Though not admitted to the use of the clubhouse on a footing with men, a freedom no woman would desire. Mrs. Carnegie receives all the privileges the wishes—the flying of the club burgee, of entering races, and the use of the club stations and floats, which extend from Bay Ridge to Vineyard Haven. Mrs. Carnegie is an enthusiastic yachtswoman, and her new steam yacht Dungeness will be an important addition to the club fleet.

A cocoon taken into a New York library some weeks ago gave forth the other day an exquisite great butterfly. The delicate feathered creature was kept in the room a day or two and then pily set free just at nightfall. There were some misgivings lest this should prove other than an act of mercy, but all was felt to be well when next morning the butterfly was discovered where it had been placed, but this time in company with a mate. It had happened that the temperature indoors and out had been so nearly alike that the butterfly in the library had burst its bonds almost at the same moment with the outside destined to become its mate.

The plea was made on behalf of the Cornell student who recently played a trick through which a woman lost her life that they "had not any malicious intent." A similar plea has been unsuccessfully made in a case in England. On last May day two young fellows who were engaged in the old English custom of "ducking" threw some water on a horse attached to a gig in which Dr. Twining was riding, near the town of Salecombe. The horse bolted, the gig was upset, the doctor's leg was fractured, and he died from the shock a few days afterward. Though it was shown that the offenders had acted playfully, without malicious intent, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the case, and they were condemned to a long term of imprisonment.

A gray-haired and wrinkled Italian organ grinder after turning out several popular melodies in front of a Brooklyn grocery store, doffed his old hat and bowed himself to the store door, where the proprietor, who apparently had enjoyed the serenade, was standing. The Italian extended his hat and smiled. The grocer felt in his pocket and said: "I haven't got a penny." The Italian's smile deepened. He fished four cents out of a jingling vest pocket and handed them to the grocer, who, with a smile broader than that illuminating the organ grinder's bronzed countenance, produced a nickel and handed it to the Italian. A throng of little school girls who had seen the transaction set up a shout of laughter, in which the grocer joined with heartiness.

Beliefs of the Hindus.

In proof of how much belief is a thing of environment the wise men point to the Hindus. With all castes of Hindus it was a matter of religion that the body of a snake accidentally killed should be burned as it may have been the incarnation of a Brahmin. This belief was held by all good Hindus till the British government began to offer a reward for the heads of venomous snakes when every mother's son of a Hindu instantly went back on the belief of his ancestor and charged off all the snakes' heads he could get. The Hindus have the utmost veneration for their deceased grandfathers and their in-laws, who are supposed to take up their existence after death in the body of a snake, but that does not prevent the wholesale slaughter of snakes. Nay, some of the more enterprising Hindus have gone into the business of raising cobras and have established little snake farms, where rappers are bred for the reward that attaches to their heads.—N. Y. Times.

The Japanese devote as much care to their gardens as to their houses; an abundance of the choicest flowers delights the visitor who enters the gates. Every house is surrounded by its patch of ground, of which even the poorest inhabitant makes a garden worth looking at. Plum trees and cherry trees bear their snowy branches over green grass plots, dotted with bushes of chrysanthemums and hydrangeas. As was the custom in France in the seventeenth century, the green bushes are pruned into all kinds of curious shapes. The Japanese, however, show much better taste in this matter than the French. A very popular flower is the wisteria, which, with its light green foliage and graceful bunches of violet flowers, form lovely arbors. In connection with this butterfly flower, a pastime prevails. In April, just before the buds open, the Japanese girls bind each bit of white paper around one of the bunches. According to the greater or less beauty of the full-blown flower, they can tell whether marriage will bring them happiness or not.—N. Y. Times.

### AMERICAN JAPANESE EFFECTS.

They Would Surprise the Untravelled Native of the Island Empire.

No doubt you are often received by your best friend in her pretty Japanese boudoir, the pride of her home and heart, where she has accumulated untold treasures. But when you are having a private chat over her genuine Chinese tea-cups in her cozy corner, did it never strike you that the heapings of Japanese, Chinese and Indian objects in one apartment is in sharp, almost eccentric, contrast with their use in the country that is being aped. There is perhaps no country that is so pillaged and ransacked for its treasures, and so much and injudiciously imitated as the Island Empire of Japan.

The low chair on which you are seated is made of twisted bamboo. It is square and a dainty gilt railing runs along two of its sides, very pretty and very uncomfortable; for the railing is just high enough to reach half way up your back, so that if you want to lean, your back feels as if it would break. Your friend is rocking gently to and fro in a so-called Japanese rocker, though you may be sure that it has never been further away than the Sixth avenue store where it was bought. In fact, the genuine Japanese would be very much surprised if you wanted to introduce such an article into his home. The table, where stand the dainty porcelain cups and saucers, very gems of Chinese workmanship, consists of three thick gilt bamboo sticks crossed like the legs of a camp stool, and on the top a large gilt blade, painted with tender white plum blossoms. The floor is covered with red-and-white checkered matting, or twisted rushes, the doorway are provided with movable hangings of multi-colored beads, which, when in rest, form a lively pattern of flowers and birds. So does the light paper hanging on the walls. Of the latter, however, not much is to be seen. Fans of all forms and hues, round fans and square fans, diamond-shaped fans, oval fans, and folding fans, in red, yellow, blue, green, hide it from view.

The looking-glass is half covered by a large bunch of peacock feathers and palm leaves, while in two of the corners gigantic paper parasols shade bushes of chrysanthemums. Little tables with innumerable bric-a-brac objects are scattered carelessly all over the room, and if you manage to sail through without upsetting a table or two, or sweeping to the floor one of the pots of flowers when you make your bow to a new-comer, or running your head against the Chinese lanterns hanging from the low ceiling, you may be called a lucky mortal.

Paney a room in a Japanese house crowded like that! Except the cool matting on the floor, such a room has nothing in common with its American or European imitation. There is hardly any furniture in it, the Japanese mostly sitting on the floor or on couches. These and the low tables constitute the chief fitting out of their rooms. They never put pots of flowers in the house, which they would, certainly think very much out of place there. They have flowers in the rooms, certainly, but in this, as in all other things, they exhibit more taste than almost any other people in the world. A single branch of leaves or flowers, carefully stripped of its superfluous twigs, is placed in a vase, exquisite both in form and color, before a picture roll. Of these rolls, too, there is generally only a limited number in each room, never a collection of all kinds imaginable. Their good taste tells the Japanese that one or two good pictures, hung in the right place, please the eye much more than an accumulation of showy prints. Neither would they ever dream of hanging their fans and parasols on the walls, just as little as we would ours. Think of coming into a room and seeing your last year's parasol hanging in state in one corner, or the fan that was your pride two years ago adorning the mantelpiece. It would certainly look ridiculous in your eyes, yet that is how our use of these articles from Japan would appear to a man or woman of that country. They use their parasols as sunshades, and their fans to cool themselves with, just as we do.

Bouquets are not placed anywhere in the house, as they are with us. On festive occasions, the ladies carry them in their hands, and the gardens and verandas are adorned with them. They also form a conspicuous part of the religious processions. They are made by the young Japanese girls, who make a thorough study of this art at the schools. There are hundreds of various ways to compose these bouquets, and a young woman who knows them all is considered a paragon of cleverness. Even dwarf trees are put into the gigantic bunches that are made for the greatest of all feasts, the Feast of the Flowers. Sometimes high stalks of bamboo rise from the flowers; in these stalks incisions are made at equal distances, in which fresh earth is put for the ivy, the trails of which hang down over the bouquet and reach the ground as far as two yards from its foot.

The Japanese devote as much care to their gardens as to their houses; an abundance of the choicest flowers delights the visitor who enters the gates. Every house is surrounded by its patch of ground, of which even the poorest inhabitant makes a garden worth looking at. Plum trees and cherry trees bear their snowy branches over green grass plots, dotted with bushes of chrysanthemums and hydrangeas. As was the custom in France in the seventeenth century, the green bushes are pruned into all kinds of curious shapes. The Japanese, however, show much better taste in this matter than the French. A very popular flower is the wisteria, which, with its light green foliage and graceful bunches of violet flowers, form lovely arbors. In connection with this butterfly flower, a pastime prevails. In April, just before the buds open, the Japanese girls bind each bit of white paper around one of the bunches. According to the greater or less beauty of the full-blown flower, they can tell whether marriage will bring them happiness or not.—N. Y. Times.

Royalty in Space.

There is only one sovereign who has ever been up in a balloon. This is Queen Christina of Spain. Some years ago she happened to pass a field in which some ballooning experiments were being made, and it immediately occurred to her majesty that the world like to experience the sensation of being up in mid-air. After sending her engineers to make the necessary arrangements the royal party ascended and remained in space for some considerable time.—Philadelphia Press.

### LOOKED LIKE A BORN DUKE.

A Noblemen by Purchase, Who Made His Money in Chewing Gum.

The amateur traveler, as his friends call him, was in a meditative frame of mind, and everyone knew that over the second cup of black coffee which followed his dinner he was thinking of some foreign land. By that mysterious principle of thought transference which everybody knows nothing about, a Tribune man asked, "Did you ever see a live duke at home?"

"Yes," he said, "I was just thinking about one duke I saw. I had driven out from Palermo to the races at La Favorita, where in an amphitheater of great mountains the Sicilian nobility had gathered to see some bad racing. It was one of the most beautiful spots on earth. The great mountains hemmed about a level plane, and it seemed to grand for horse racing. But, then, it was not real racing, you know, only a weak imitation, which really did not detract from the sublimity of the place, but gave people an excuse for being there. We were driving back after the race through the Corso, where up and down the Sicilian great men passed one another, when, swinging up the broadway, I saw a carriage, the panels of which blazed with armorial bearings. It was of an ancient and most respectable make and was drawn by four white horses, on two of which were positions in liveries of blue and silver. In the box, with folded arms, sat two footmen in the same livery, and on the footboard behind were two more, all four with cocked hats and white, curling wigs.

"On the blue velvet cushions of the carriage reclined an old man with snow-white imperial and mustache. He was heavy of face and figure, and from beneath drooping eyelids lusterless eyes looked out, as if upon a world in which he had seen nothing except satiety. His forehead was high, his nose aquiline and his whole air one of aristocratic repose. It was a strong face and one to be remembered. I can see it now rising through the mists of memory above those of kings and princes. As the carriage swept by and was lost in the throng of the crowded Corso I asked my driver, 'Who was that?' The Duke de la —, he answered. It was an ancient name, long known in Italy, and I speculated as I drove up and down what that man might have accomplished had he not been born a duke. That night, at the Hotel de France, I remarked that I had seen the duke that day in the Corso, for his strong face was in my mind. The company, two or three of the old Sicilians and an Englishman long resident, laughed, and one said: 'O, yes; a clever man as you would want to meet, except for his dukedom.'

"How is that?"

"Why, he was a poor peasant boy who worked like fit, and finally made a fortune by inventing a new kind of chewing gum. He put his money in railroad contracts and made more. Then he bought the De la — estate, and in those days the title went with the estate, so he is a duke, as you see him. The last of the De la — have long since slept in their family sepulcher, but for energy and ability I will match this chewing gum man against any one of them that ever lived.—N. Y. Tribune.

HAVE YOUR TABLE DAINTY.

How to Make the Dining-Room an Attractive Place.

It goes without saying that daintiness upon the dining table is regarded as a necessity in every well ordered home. The two or three daily meals are often the only occasions when the entire household gathers together, and the mother knows that a prettily arranged table is really a powerful factor in forming the characters and habits of her children. Absolute cleanliness is, of course, the first essential. The cloth must be spotless and smoothly laid, the napkin must be neatly folded, and the glass and silver must be beyond reproach. Every good housekeeper nowadays places a pad beneath the table-cloth. This protects the cloth from contact with the table, greatly increasing its durability, and it ensures perfect quiet and an elegant adjustment of the cloth. The use of "table linery"—that is strips of ribbon, plush or velveteen, and other decorations of a similar nature—is no longer approved, so that even at the most elegant dinners the trough of flowers in the center of the table is often the only ornament.

No high dishes or accessories are seen upon the strictly modern table. The silver caster may be very beautiful in itself, but it has had its day. In its place, small, tippy and salt "shakers" are distributed at convenient intervals, two of each being sufficient for a family of six; white vinegar is placed in low glass bottles shaped like fancy pitchers, with handles, long slender necks and large, ornamental glass stoppers. These bottles should not be more than three inches tall. Tall celery glasses are

## ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

NORTHERN WISCONSIN'S CANDIDATE FOR STATE TICKET HONORS.

Hon. W. H. Mylrae, of Wausau, not Only Deserves, But is Likely to Get the Nomination.

Northern Wisconsin is to prove the salvation of the Republican party this year. In no section has the ill effects of tariff tinkering and Democratic misrule been so expensive to the country's and the people's prosperity. Ninth district candidates for places on the ticket will be brought before the convention, and as a matter of course at the most only two of them can be put there. Which should it be? Party policy, personal strength among the delegates and the question of geography will settle it. As to the latter, it seems as if no part of the state should be looked after by the party more carefully than the great Wisconsin Valley. When it speaks as a unit its voice should be heeded. No part of Wisconsin will show such an increase in the party vote as will this valley. It speaks as a unit on the question of a place on the state ticket. It asks that it be given the privilege of adding the whole ticket by naming a man whose name is held in high regard the length of the river, and all through the lumbering section of the state. As the modest man said in his prayer, "I do not seek to dictate, but simply to advise." The valley only asks for that which it knows to be to the party's best interests. Because he will fill the office capably; because he will discharge all duties faithfully, and because the grand old Republican party needs the prestige of his name throughout the great Wisconsin Valley. Northern Wisconsin asks that the nomination for Attorney General be given to Hon. W. H. Mylrae, of Wausau.

### BIOGRAPHICAL.

Mr. Mylrae was born in Rochester, N. Y., on New Year's Day, 1846. In the summer of 1857 the family removed to Kilbourn, Wisconsin, where his father and mother still reside. Henry attended the public schools at Kilbourn, and was a student at the well known Branson Institute when the latter was destroyed by fire. In January, 1858 he entered Lawrence University, and in 1857 completed the junior year of the Ancient classical course in that institution. In the mean time he had chosen the law as his profession, and during vacations studied in the office of Hon. Jonathan Bowman, a prominent lawyer and politician of Kilbourn, well known throughout the state. In January, 1858, he entered the law class of the State University, but remained there only a few months, having been appointed, without his solicitation or knowledge, postmaster at Kilbourn. But the holding of a federal office did not change his plans, or interfere with his studies, which he pursued with such diligence that, in May 1859, he was admitted to the bar of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, Hon. Alva Stewart presiding. In 1861 he resigned his office and practiced law in his old home until April, 1863, at which time he removed to Wausau and formed a partnership with Charles V. Bardeen. In 1864 Louis Marchetti was taken into the firm, which continued as Bardeen, Mylrae & Marchetti until the election of Mr. Bardeen as judge of the 16th Judicial Circuit. The style of the firm of which Mr. Mylrae is now the head is Mylrae, Marchetti and Bird. Marchetti is now Register of the Wausau Land office, and Mr. Bird is the son of Col. Geo. W. Bird, of Madison. It is one of the leading firms in the circuit, and has a large and lucrative practice.

Mr. Mylrae has always shown a marked inclination and aptitude for politics. He has never been an office seeker, having held the office of P. M. and having been elected District Attorney of Marathon county, as a regular Republican candidate, when that county had a 50% Democratic majority. He is a Republican from way back, and a man of broad and liberal views. His first political speech was made in a country school house in the presidential campaign of 1856, and his services as a stump speaker have been in requisition in every state and national campaign since that time. He has also been a frequent delegate to political conventions, and made a "palpable hit" in his speech nominating R. W. Jackson for Secretary of State in the convention of 1862.

Mr. Mylrae is also a pleasing and forcible speaker on general topics. An after dinner speaker, 4th of July and Memorial Day orator he is always in demand, and never fails to rise to the occasion. As a lawyer he is brilliant and versatile, and is what the lawyers call a hard fighter. His ability is universally conceded, and his success has been such as to satisfy any reasonable ambition. He has all the qualities for the high office to which he now aspires. He is forty-one years of age, has a solid physique, and hence is a young man, and in full possession of unimpaired mental and physical powers. He would bring to the discharge of

his duties as Attorney General the same industry, persistency and fighting qualities which have characterized his private practice; yet, from his breadth of view and deep sense of justice, it may be safely assumed that no mere partisan considerations would enter into or control his conduct as law officer of the state. He shall be nominated and elected, the people may be assured that in W. H. Mylrae they will have an honest, faithful and energetic Attorney General.

## Out of the Jaws of Death

By FRANK BARRETT.

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They hunted up a dress of dingy black, a old bonnet and mantle trimmed with doll jet and a pair of shabby gloves. Mr. Hoffman would have cut my hair and given me a wig, but his wife would not suffer this, so they gathered it close on the top of my head and concealed it with a false front and a knot of gray hair behind. My face was carefully painted and my teeth stained. My new friends laughed heartily as they made these alterations in my appearance, and still more heartily when I spotted vein completing the make up. I walked across the room, my hands folded, and carrying a rusty leather reticule, with the step of an elderly person, to look at myself in the glass. For a moment or two I stood gaping before the mirror in amazement, for it is no exaggeration to say that I did not know myself. I looked like a woman of advanced age who "has seen trouble," and this general effect was heightened by the appearance of faded gentility in my dress.

Thus disguised, I arrived in London on the morning of Feb. 6—three months within a few days from the date of my capture. "Keb, mum!" asked a porter, touching his cap as I stepped out of the train. I nodded assent.

"Four-wheeler," he called, without hesitation. No better compliment than that could have been paid to the friends who had disguised me.

"Where to, lady?" asked the cabman when I was seated.

"Carter street, Houndsditch," said I in the falsetto of old age.

At the corner of Carter street I discharged the cab. A few doors down I saw on a shop fascia the name I sought—"M. Lazarus, furrier." I entered and told the shopman I wished to see Mr. Lazarus himself.

"What name?" he asked.

"Tell him I have come from Peter Schenly," I replied.

I was shown into a private office, where a stout, dark eyed man with a black beard received me. He eyed me curiously as I took out from the inside of my dress the purse which now contained my precious papers. I was not the first mysterious visitor, perhaps who had brought him a message from the heart of Russia.

He took the minute sheet of closely folded thin paper, carefully opened it, and having read the few lines it contained said:

"You are to give me an order for £300, madam."

"Here it is," I replied, giving up the last of the papers with a feeling of relief.

"There may be some difficulty in cashing this," he observed, raising his eyebrows as he looked at the greasy stained order.

"Have you any objection to going with me to the bank?"

I agreed to this proposal, and he sent for a cab, in which we went together to Lombard street.

"You had better come in with me," said Mr. Lazarus. "An explanation is sure to be wanted."

We entered the bank, and he presented the strange order. The clerk examined it and then took it into the manager's office. After an interval of five or ten minutes he returned, and handing the paper back to Mr. Lazarus said:

"I am sorry to tell you that we cannot cash this order, sir."

"Can I see the manager? The irregularity can be explained."

"It is not a question of irregularity. We have examined Mr. Gordon's account and find that there are no assets. Mr. Gordon drew the whole of his deposit the day he left—that is, the clerk said, correcting himself as if he had said more than he should have said, "on the 12th of November last year."

Mr. Lazarus turned to me and raised his eyebrows in silent interrogation.

"He drew all his money out the day he went away," I gasped.

"The 12th of November," the clerk replied.

Mr. Lazarus handed me the order with a bow of mock civility, shrugged his shoulders as he nodded to the clerk and turned on his heel, evidently wishing it to be understood that he washed his hands of the affair and had nothing more to do with me. I followed him to the door thunderstruck, unable to reason under this terrible blow.

"What am I to do?" I asked, overtaking him on the pavement as he was about to step into the cab.

"Well, I advise you to be more careful in the future. It's a lucky thing for you that the manager did not think it worth while to put the matter in the hands of the police."

In speechless dismay I watched the cab drive off, feeling that with all hope was gone beyond recall, and then, bewildered and helpless, I yielded to the stream of burly city men, and somehow drifted into a quiet corner, where it was possible for a poor creature to collect her scattered wits.

Stupidly, in my desperation, I looked round as if I might find guidance at hand. There was not a soul in the court but a man in a white blouse, painting something on a doorpost. My heart sickened as I realized my folly. Then, apathetically, my eyes rested on the painter's hand. He was writing a name on the doorpost. I spelled out what he had written, "E. P. Tolman, solicitor, second fl."

A ray of hope dashed upon my darkened mind. I had heard Taras speak of getting a solicitor's advice upon some question of business. Might not this solicitor advise me? I had money to pay him—the rest of the English notes Gordon gave me. There could be no harm in trying if I kept my assumed character and took proper precautions. I went up to the second floor, and after pausing for a minute outside the freshly painted door on which I read the name of the solicitor, I entered the offices with every sense on the alert. I remember that the newly varnished door creaked and pushed it open; that there was a strong smell of paint; that everything was painfully new. Even Mr. Tolman himself seemed new. He was so attentive, so anxious to get me into his inner office as soon as he learned

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The State Convention.  
The following is the number of delegates each county in the state will be entitled to in the next State Convention. This is based upon the republican vote of 1860 cast for President Harrison, giving one delegate to each 500 votes, or major part thereof, cast at that election.

Adams	2	Manitowoc	1
Ashland	1	Marinette	1
Brown	4	Marguerite	1
Burnett	1	Milwaukee	1
Columbia	2	Monroe	1
Dane	12	Oconto	1
Dodge	5	Ozaukee	1
Douglas	2	Pike	1
Fond du Lac	1	Racine	1
Forest	1	Richland	1
Grant	3	Rock	1
Green	1	Rosholt	1
Huron	1	Shawano	1
Keweenaw	1	Sheboygan	1
Linen	1	Taylor	1
Marquette	1	Waupaca	1
Muskego	1	Waukesha	1
Price	1	Washington	1
Rio	1	Waushara	1
Rusk	1	Wood	1
St. Croix	1	Wynona	1
Total	211		

It not only relieves it does more it cures. We refer to One Minuteough Cure. Suitable for all ages, all conditions, at all times. Sold by J. J. Beaudoin & Co.

For Sale at Retail.  
No. four and six hours.  
No. two and half dimension.  
Lath and shingles.  
J. STEVENS LATH & CO.

Take Notice!  
You are hereby forbidden to trust any person on my account without a written order from me.  
Rhineland, July 19, 1891.  
CHAS. H. NAVISON.

Dry Wood.  
Shingle Wood, 75 cts. per load.  
Slabs, \$1.00 per load.  
Delivered to all parts of the city by A. Kincaid. Leave orders at Stevens & Son's mill office. 13th

For Sale.  
Good farming lands near Rhinelander for sale at reasonable figures. Also lots in Cohn, Bling & Shumler's first, second and third addition to Rhinelander. Enquire of E. C. Sturdevant at the court house. J. H. TAYLOR.

Pure Spring Water.

I have arrangements completed for delivering water from the Oconto Spring, to any part of the city, free every morning. The cost is only nominal and the water absolutely pure. Those desiring service should apply at once.

ARTHUR TAYLOR.

Low Rates to Colorado.  
On July 21st and 22nd the North-Western Line will sell excursion tickets to Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs and return at exceedingly low rates; good for return passage until August 25th, inclusive. For tickets and full information apply to Agents Chicago & North-Western Ry. NEW YORK.

J. WEISEN'S  
Provision Depot!

Always stocked with reasonable goods. The finest butter, eggs and everything usual.

Find a provision store. Potatoes at 10¢ a pound or red-tilt Cives at a

cent. Brown street.

Don't Forget the Place

J. B. SCHELL,  
Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhinelander.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths

always on hand. If you want a first-class

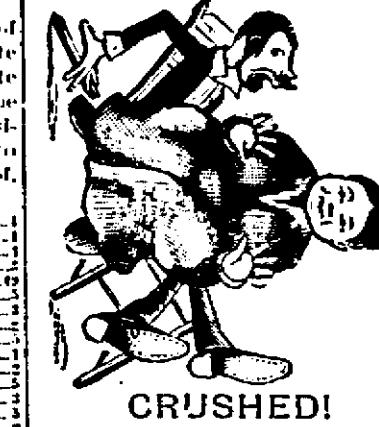
perfect-fitting suit call on me.

## T. A. CHAPMAN CO.

## CLOAKS AND CAPES

We are showing an immense line of Cloaks and Capes, all new and fashionable shapes, for summer wear. We have marked down some odd lines of outside garments rather than carry them over to another season. You will find among these garments some excellent bargains.

T. A. CHAPMAN CO.  
Milwaukee, - Wisconsin.



Martin and Co. are now located on Brown street one door north of H. J. Davis' store, and are selling groceries and fruits cheaper than any other store in the city. J. H. TAYLOR.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR  
OZELLS & CO. vs. J. J. ADAMS.

In the matter of the estate of J. J. Adams, deceased, late of the city of Oshkosh, Ozaukee County, who died on the 24th day of March, 1891, made and executed by Benjamin Kennedy and Eugene Kinnane, Esq., of Oshkosh, George Murphy, attorney for the plaintiff, and John C. Conner, Esq., of Oshkosh, for the defendant, Joseph J. Adams, deceased, to provide for the examination of witnesses and the trial of the cause, in accordance with the laws of this state.

Now, notice is hereby given that the trial of this cause will be held on the 2d day of October, 1891, at the office of the Register of Deeds, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin, on the 1st floor of the building in which the same is now situated, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that the trial will be adjourned to the 3d day of October, 1891, at the same hour and place.

Given under my hand this 1st day of August, 1891.

John J. Adams, Probate Judge.

Given under my hand this 1st day of August, 1891.

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